

City of Oxford.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.




SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1906.

Oxford :

PRINTED BY JAMES PARKER AND CO., CROWN YARD.

1907.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29942299>

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



*Medical Officer's Department,  
Town Hall, Oxford.*

*To the Members of the City Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a report of the sanitary condition of the district during the year 1906.

#### *Summary of Vital Statistics.*

Area in statute acres, 4,719.

Population estimated to the middle of 1906 = 51,226.

Total Births = 1,093. Boys, 558. Girls, 535.

Birth-rate per 1,000 = 21·33. Percentage of illegitimate Births = 5·7.

Total Deaths = 690 ; rate per 1,000 = 13·47.

Death-rate from the seven chief Zymotic Diseases = 0·703.

Deaths under one year, rate per 1,000 Births = 97·5.

Percentage of Deaths not medically certified = 0·435.

Death and Birth-rates in England and Wales, &c. Oxford is placed among the 142 towns :—

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infants under one year ; rate per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	27·0	15·4	1·73	133
76 Towns - -	27·9	16·0	2·24	146
142 Towns - -	26·5	14·4	1·70	138
Oxford - -	21·3	13·5	0·70	97

In the event of a non-resident being admitted to any of the following Institutions situated in the City, viz., Radcliffe Infirmary, Eye Hospital, City Hospital, St. John's Hospital, or the Warneford Asylum, and dying there, the death is excluded, while the death of an Oxford resident occurring in the Small Pox Hospital, Headington Workhouse, or Littlemore Asylum, which are not in the City, is included in the nett death-rate.

The age and sex distribution is slightly more favourable to life in Oxford than it is in England and Wales as a whole, and for purposes of comparison, the Oxford death-rate should be multiplied by 1.026. The following is a list of the tables dealing with the Vital Statistics of the City :—

#### I. Population, &c., at time of 1901 Census.

The Colleges and Halls situated within the Oxford Poor Law Incorporation constitute a separate parish, the area of which is included in the areas of the surrounding or adjoining parishes. The parish comprises the following :—Wadham, Christ Church, Pembroke, Balliol, St. John's, Trinity, All Souls, Brasenose, Lincoln, Oriel (part), St. Mary's Hall, Exeter, Jesus, Magdalen, Hertford, New College, Queen's, St. Edmund's Hall, University, New Inn Hall, and Worcester ; while Charsley's Hall, Keble, Corpus Christi, 'Merton, Oriel (part), and St. Alban Hall, situated in the Headington district, are rated in their corporate character as integral parts of the parishes in which they are situated.

#### II. Age and sex distribution of the population.

#### III. Vital Statistics of the whole district for 1906 and previous years.

#### IV. Deaths and births belonging to the district during 1906, arranged in parishes.

The deaths of residents in Public Institutions have been referred to their proper parishes.

IVa. Infant Mortality.

IVb. Causes of death in the different parishes.

V. Deaths in Public Institutions.

VI. Causes and ages of deaths which make up the nett death-rate.

VII. Notifications of Infectious Disease during last ten years.

VIII. Ages of cases notified during 1906.

IX. Districts in which the cases occurred.

X. Deaths from some of the more important preventable diseases since 1874.

XI. The Zymotic Death-rate.

*Population and Vital Statistics.* Tables I. to VI.

Tables I. and II. have been reprinted for reference.

In Table III. a general summary of the vital statistics of the district for the last ten years is given, and the figures for 1906 may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The death-rate, though slightly higher than in 1905, is well below the average, while the birth-rate shows a very slight improvement. In the case of children dying before reaching the age of one year, the City has every reason to congratulate itself, as the figure is again below 100 for the



second time during the past thirty years, the other occasion being in 1903. In spite, however, of the decrease in loss of infant life, the birth-rate has fallen to such a degree that there are actually fewer children under 5 years of age in Oxford than there were five years ago.

The vital statistics of Oxford compare favourably with those of the 142 other towns among which it is classed, but it must be remembered that ours is no ordinary city, and that most of the factors which exercise a prejudicial effect on the lives of large numbers of the inhabitants are absent. Oxford should be an ideal city, and so it may appear to the visitor or ordinary inhabitant, but those who know it well are aware of certain black spots which attract and foster a class of inhabitants who exercise an evil influence on all they come in contact with. Such places must always be regarded with a certain amount of anxiety as potential sources of danger to the health of the town, and we shall do well not to forget the warning of Sir J. Simon that "long arrears of immunity may, we know not when, be cancelled in one dreadful blow."

During the year the appointment of a lady superintendent of midwives and health visitor has enabled new work to be begun, and the old carried out in a more efficient manner. Several houses have been registered under the new By-laws for "Houses let in Lodgings," and a great improvement in cleanliness and sanitation has been effected, but the amended by-laws, greatly needed for the Common Lodging Houses, are still a thing of the future.

A great deal of work has been done in connection with the courts and yards, which were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected several times during the summer months.

In certain cases dust-bins were provided and notices served on all the occupants, under Sec. 21 and 27 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, pointing out

their responsibilities with regard to keeping the court and sanitary conveniences clean. In three instances the owners have limewashed the approaches to courts, giving more light and greatly improving the general appearance. An undoubted improvement has been effected, but in several instances the houses are so bad as to be barely fit for human habitation.

The demand for small decent houses has been met to a certain extent by private enterprise, houses having been bought in various parts of the town, put in a thorough state of repair and let to respectable tenants at a low rental.

It is sincerely to be hoped that by the end of this year Dover's Row, which for some time has been a disgrace to the City, will have been rendered fit for habitation or demolished.

Passing on to Table IV. one is at once struck with the extraordinary improvement in the Infant Mortality Rates of the civil parishes of St. Clement and St. Ebbe, which show a fall of no less than 40 %, and are only slightly above that for the whole town.

I think that there is little doubt that we are very largely indebted to the indefatigable efforts of the Oxford Health Committee for this most welcome result.

The causes and ages of deaths of children under one year of age will be found in Table IVa. Two children whose deaths were not medically certified only lived a few hours.

Out of the total deaths of infants which numbered 106, 92 were investigated, of which 13 or 14·2 % were illegitimate, against 5·7 % in the total births. Certain points in connection with the cases are summarized in Tables A. and B.

In Table A. deaths under one week are not included.

TABLE A.

	Cause of death.				Breast (only).	Breast (partial).	Milk and water.	Milk and patent food.	Milk and bread, biscuits, or oatmeal.	Humanized milk.	Totals.
1 to 4 weeks.	Premature Birth, &c.	-	-	-	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions and Dentition	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wasting, &c.	-	-	-	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Diarrhœa, &c.	-	-	-	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Other causes	-	-	-	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
					7	...	3	1	...	...	11
1 to 4 months.	Premature Birth, &c.	-	-	-	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
	Convulsions and Dentition	-	-	-	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
	Wasting, &c.	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	...	...	8
	Diarrhœa, &c.	-	-	-	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Other causes	-	-	-	4	3	2	1	...	...	10
					7	7	7	6	...	...	27
4 to 6 months.	Premature Birth, &c.	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions and Dentition	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Wasting, &c.	-	-	-	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Diarrhœa, &c.	-	-	-	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
	Other causes	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	...	...	9
					3	3	5	3	...	...	14
6 months to 1 year.	Premature Birth, &c.	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions and Dentition	-	-	-	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
	Wasting, &c.	-	-	-	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhœa, &c.	-	-	-	...	3	3	3	...	...	9
	Other causes	-	-	-	3	3	4	...	...	...	10
					3	7	10	4	1	...	25
					20	17	25	14	1	...	77



TABLE B.

Factors likely to affect children.						Premature Birth.	Convulsions and Dentition.	Wasting.	Diarrhoea, &c.	Other causes.
1	First or only child	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	3	3
2	Mother dead, nurse children, &c.	-	-	-	-	...	1	1	...	...
3	Dirty house	-	-	-	-	2	...	5	3	2
4	Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	4
5	Insured	-	-	-	-	...	1	6	7	12
Total cases (Table A.)						8	8	21	14	21

*Work of the Oxford Health Committee.*

During the year visits have been paid to 260 babies, chiefly in the parishes of St. Clement and St. Ebbe, by a large number of workers, exclusive of help from the district visitors.

Period.	District.	No. of babies visited.	No. of Visitors.
Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	St. Clement (Civil Parish)	111	10
March 1st to Dec. 31st	St. Ebbe, do.	114	7 and help from Dis. visitors
June 25th       ,,	St. Aldate (Ecclesiastical Parish)	16	3       do.
Oct. 13th       ,,	St. Thomas, do.	12	2       do.
,,       ,,	Other Parishes	7	
Total   ...   ...	...   ...   ...	260	

As soon as the Committee hear of the birth of a child in one of the above districts, where a little help or advice in rearing the infant is likely to be of advantage, a lady

health visitor calls at the house. In many instances it is found that no advice is needed and no more visits are paid, but in others the reverse is the case, and the child is visited from time to time as occasion demands.

It is most satisfactory to note that in the great majority of these cases the mothers are most anxious to do what is best for their child, and are quite willing to be instructed.

To get visitors possessing the necessary knowledge and tact for this most delicate work is no easy matter.

In addition to the visits, the Society arranged for a course of lectures to mothers during November and December, on the health and feeding of babies, children's complaints, &c., which were very well attended, the audience numbering over 100. Other lectures were given during the year to mothers' meetings, &c.

Since her appointment in September, Miss Martin has visited a large number of houses where there were young children, especially in cases where the babies were not being properly looked after. In many of these houses the conditions were found to be dirty and insanitary in various other ways, and the evils were remedied as far as possible.

In Tables IVb. and VI. will be found particulars as to causes of death both in the whole district and in the individual parishes. The death-rates per 1,000 for some of the more important diseases were:—Consumption and other forms of Tubercular Disease, 1·21; Cancer, 1·13, and Respiratory Diseases, 1·91.

The deaths of residents dying in Public Institutions are given in Table V. The numbers for the respective parishes are so small that one cannot draw any conclusions from the figures of a single year, but I hope next year to be able to give you the totals for a longer period.

*Infectious Diseases. Tables VII. to XI.*

From the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases, 36 deaths were registered against 57 in 1905, the decrease being chiefly due to a fall of 15 in the number of fatal cases of Whooping Cough. The number of cases of infectious disease notified under the Act showed a diminution of over 100, due to the decrease in prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

*The Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases.*

*Small Pox.* No cases were reported during the year.

*Scarlet Fever.* The outbreak which began in Sept. 1903, began to die away in the autumn of last year after running the usual three years' course.

The number of cases notified during 1906 was 314, against 472 in the preceding year, while the deaths numbered 7, corresponding to a fatality of 2·23 %.

Scarlet Fever is essentially a disease of childhood, and the course of the outbreak can be fairly accurately followed from the school returns. The outbreak began in East Oxford in Sept. 1903, and spread gradually through that district. In December the infection was carried to Holywell Schools by children residing in East Oxford.

In January, 1904, there was a smart outbreak at Rose Lane Schools, by which children living in many other parts of the town were infected, and by April nearly all the schools in the Central parishes were affected, and the trouble had reached to St. Aldate's in the South, and St. Paul's in the North, while the outlying schools were fairly free. There was an outbreak at St. Frideswide's Infants' in the summer, and, in the last four months of the year, the chief centres were SS. Mary and John in the East, St. Aldate's and St. Ebbe's in the South, and St. Frideswide's and St. Thomas' in the West, while a few cases came from St. Barnabas.



Throughout 1905, there was trouble at three of the large schools in East Oxford, and also at St. Aldate's.

Early in the year Hinksey was affected, and during the autumn, Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe's, and St. Barnabas suffered heavily.

Last year the East Oxford schools, St. Aldate's, and St. Ebbe's were the greatest sufferers, but with the exception of a small outbreak at St. Barnabas' Infants' in November, that school contributed only a few cases.

Taking the figures for the three years, 1904-6, of school children, the proportion of girls infected was slightly higher than of boys, while in the case of the infants it was more than half as large again, the ratio being 16·10. If the total cases at the respective schools are calculated as percentages of the numbers on registers, we find that of the infant departments, St. Barnabas' and East Oxford Council Schools head the list, followed by St. Ebbe's, St. Frideswide's, and St. Thomas': while in the case of the boys and girls, St. Aldate's boys are first, St. Ebbe's boys, St. Aldate's girls, and New Hinksey girls equal second, but closely followed by St. Thomas' boys, and St. Barnabas' girls. Schools with less than 100 children on the Register are not included. The figures for St. Clement's Schools, all departments, compare very favourably with those for the other schools in East Oxford, while in the case of Summertown Schools, which suffered severely from diphtheria about 7 years ago, the infant department, with 109 children on the books, escaped entirely, while the mixed school of 181 children only contributed 3 cases. Of the 1,170 cases of Scarlet Fever reported in the three years, 750 were children attending the elementary schools, and there have been many opportunities for studying the part which the schools play in spreading infection. In the case of several small outbreaks there was no doubt that the infection was contracted in the school or playground,



and in a very large number of instances it is probable that the same was the case with the Sunday schools, and in one instance the mixing of children from different day schools on Sunday was the cause of a great deal of mischief.

How the disease is actually contracted at school is often a very difficult problem. In many cases a child is sent to school in the first stages of the disease and infects others sitting near it, but at other times there are sudden outbreaks, several children in the same class failing within a few hours of one another, while the rest of the school escapes. Closing a class at once puts a stop to the outbreak, but in cases where the number was small and the class was not closed, there have been no fresh cases, although the source of infection was never discovered. The most difficult problem to deal with is when throughout a large school single cases keep cropping up at varying intervals and with no apparent connection. The futility of closing the schools is shown by the fact that the trouble goes on again after and often during the holidays, though the factor of Sunday Schools must not be overlooked in this connection.

Much of the trouble has been attributed by some to infected clothing, &c., but there seems to be no evidence to justify this view. The opinion which is now steadily gaining ground is that clothes, &c., in daily use, especially out of doors, cease to be infectious after a comparatively short time, while things that have been put away may remain dangerous for a considerable period.

A difficulty of dealing with Scarlet Fever is probably due to the peculiar character of the disease. Persons who have been in contact with Scarlet Fever and are apparently in good health, seem to be capable of conveying the disease to others, while those who have had the disease, especially if they are children, may remain infectious for a very long period or become infectious again many months after getting over an attack.

In the case of Diphtheria, which is in many ways an analogous disease, this view has the support of bacteriological evidence.

Mild cases are often overlooked, and are an unending source of trouble.

In my last report I described the system of giving certificates to school children in infected houses before allowing them to return to school, and the certificates given during 1906 are given in the table.

### SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, 1906.

School.	Boys.		Girls.		Infants.	
	Sc. F.	Diph.	Sc. F.	Diph.	Sc. F.	Diph.
Central - - -	7	...	10	...	...	...
Cowley St. John - - -	11	1	21	3	13	3
East Oxford - - -	12	1	13	1	24	3
Holy Trinity - - -	15	1	5	...	13	2
Holywell - - -	...	...	4	...	12	...
Hinksey - - -	8	1	9	1	2	...
St. Aldate - - -	22	2	16	...	22	...
St. Aloysius - - -	3	...	...	...	14	...
St. Barnabas - - -	16	1	15	...	19	...
St. Clement - - -	17	1	16	...	13	...
St. Ebbe - - -	10	...	4	...	13	...
St. Frideswide - - -	3	...	2	...	3	...
St. Giles - - -	...	...	6	...	3	...
SS. Mary and John - - -	13	...	17	1	17	3
St. Mary Magdalen - - -	2	...	1	...	1	...
St. Paul - - -	7	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter-in-East - - -	3	...	5	...	7	...
St. Peter-le-Bailey - - -	1	...	...	...	3	...
SS. Philip and James - - -	1	...	...	...	5	...
St. Thomas - - -	...	...	...	...	3	..
Summertown - - -	...	2	2	...	2	...
Wesleyan - - -	11	...	...	...	...	...
P. T. Centre - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...
Convent - - -	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total, 527 - - -	162	10	149	6	189	11

Sunday Schools present a very great difficulty, as many children seem to go where and when they like, and I know of cases where a child from an infected house has gone with a friend to a school where she was not known. The local authority has no jurisdiction over these schools, but I have always found the superintendents most anxious to take all possible precautions.

Advancing years afford the greatest protection we have from Scarlet Fever, but children with large tonsils and adenoids are more susceptible than those with healthy throats. For educational purposes large numbers of children must be congregated together, but in my last report I pointed out how much trouble arises from babies under five years of age being sent to school. If no children under 5 were admitted, we should eliminate a large number, who on account of their age are highly susceptible of contracting Scarlet Fever themselves, and whose habits render them extremely likely to convey the infection to others.

### *Hospital Isolation.*

On one or two occasions it was impossible to admit all the cases reported to hospital. As much care as possible was exercised in deciding which cases to leave at home and which to remove, and although in many instances the infection spread among the household, there was no evidence that the disease extended to the neighbouring houses. The death rate among these children was slightly higher than among those treated in hospital, and complications such as ear and nose discharge were very common. It must be remembered, however, that the actual number of cases treated at home was considerably larger than that of those notified, as it was no uncommon thing on visiting these houses to find all the children peeling, and to hear that no doctor had been called in since the first case.



The view is now held by many that hospital treatment of Scarlet Fever is unnecessary. In the recent outbreak only a comparatively small number of selected cases were left at home, but even that amount of experience convinced me that, but for the isolation hospital, a very large number of families would have been reduced to great straits unless the general public had got over their objection to sending their washing to infected houses, or employing people who came straight to them from nursing a child with Scarlet Fever.

### *Diphtheria.*

37 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, of which 20 occurred in the parish of Cowley St. John. Of these 6, or 16·2%, proved fatal; 3 deaths occurring in Cowley St. John, 2 in St. Ebbe, and 1 in St. Giles. The fatality was somewhat high, but in non-epidemic times cases are often overlooked for the first few days and not treated with anti-toxin until it is too late.

### *Measles.*

The disease was never very prevalent during the year, and only one death was registered.

### *Whooping Cough.*

The disease was much less prevalent than in past years, but there was rather a severe outbreak in St. Thomas' during the spring. The total loss of life was only 7, against 22 last year, the victims all being under 5 years of age.

### *Fever.*

The City was again wonderfully free from Enteric Fever during the year, only three cases being notified, one of which terminated fatally. In two of the cases the infection was undoubtedly contracted away from Oxford, while in the remaining case there was a little doubt both as to the diagnosis and the source of infection,



*Diarrhœa.*

The deaths registered as due to Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis numbered 14, as against 17 in 1905, but of these only ten were under one year of age. The number of deaths of infants from Gastro-Enteritis, &c., will be seen in the Infant Mortality tables.

Towards the end of November there was a smart outbreak of diarrhœa, followed by cases of influenza, all over the town, which was the cause of one death in an adult. Early in December there were a good many cases among the school children, but as a rule children suffered to a much smaller degree than adults. The outbreak was not confined to Oxford and not due to any special article of food or drink. In several instances the cases of diarrhœa, which were very persistent, were closely associated with cases of influenza, and the outbreak was regarded by many as the gastric type of that disease. On the other hand there was a similar outbreak in London in 1887 and also in Oxford in 1888, although influenza did not make its appearance until the end of 1889.

*Bacteriological Work.*

The following specimens have been examined during the year :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
For Enteric Fever ...	...	1	4	3	8
For Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8	8	3	...	19
For Diphtheria—					
A—Cases in Hospital	1	14	11	26	52
B—Cases in the town	19	19	11	48	97
Total ...	28	42	29	77	176

## CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

*Fever Hospital.*

1906.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
Admitted	241	24	265
Discharged	275	13	288
Died	5	3	8
Fatality per cent.	2·075	12·5	
In Hospital Jan 1st	52	0	52
„ „ Dec. 31st	13	8	21

The following table shows the number of cases admitted each month, &c. :—

Month.	Admitted.		Daily Number in Hospital.			
	Sc.F.	Diph.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
January - - -	38	...	58	52	54·45	
February - - -	27	...	58	48	52·54	
March - - -	18	...	50	30	41·97	
April - - -	14	1	35	27	31·37	
May - - -	27	2	34	25	28·84	
June - - -	14	1	36	28	32·90	
July - - -	24	...	31	25	28·13	
August - - -	14	2	33	24	27·32	
September - - -	20	2	32	22	26·33	
October - - -	20	1	29	22	26·23	
November - - -	16	7	29	25	27·00	
December - - -	9	8	28	18	22·87	
Total - - -	241	24	...	...	33·21	

The total number of days spent in hospital was 12,124 against 16,233 last year, while the average period each patient was detained was 43·3 days, or 3 less than in 1905.

The pressure on the Hospital was very heavy during the early part of the year, but during the latter months there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases admitted as the outbreak of Scarlet Fever began to subside.

I have to record with regret the death of Mr. J. Childs, on Nov. 1st, who had acted as Porter for many years. He was always very good to the children, amongst whom he was exceedingly popular, and his death will be regretted by some thousands of the younger citizens. Mr. F. Mealing has been appointed to the post.

### *Small Pox Hospital.*

The hospital was kept ready for the reception of patients during the year, but fortunately was not required.

### *Water Supply.*

The water supplied to the District from the City Waterworks has been satisfactory throughout the year. The following figures have been taken from the monthly Reports of the Public Analyst to show the quality of the water at different seasons of the year. The figures indicate quantities as grains per gallon :—

Month.	Total Dissolved Solid Matter.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Ammonia, free and Saline.	Ammonia, Albuminoid.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrogen in Nitrites.	Oxygen required to Oxidise Or- ganic Matter in 3 hours.
January -	34·4	1·4	·001	·005	·05	0	·020
February -	28·5	1·5	·001	·005	·136	0	·023
March -	22·7	1·1	·001	·006	·140	0	·044
April -	19·6	1·0	·002	·005	·126	0	·013
May -	18·5	1·1	·001	·006	·04	0	·024
June -	19·0	1·1	·003	·005	·042	0	·026
July -	17·6	1·3	·001	·007	·030	0	·040
August -	17·1	1·3	·003	·008	·072	0	·018
September -	18·0	1·2	·003	·004	·063	0	·029
October -	23·2	1·4	·002	·005	·07	0	·004
November -	24·9	1·3	·001	·006	·203	0	·032
December -	26·8	1·7	·001	·004	·105	0	·026

The approximate average composition of the total solids is as follows:—

Sodium Chloride	...	...	9.2
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	2.3
Magnesium Sulphate (dry)	...	...	4.6
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	9.2
Calcium Carbonate	...	...	71.0
Silica	...	...	3.7
Trace of potash, iron, &c.	...	...	—
			100.0

The amount of calcium carbonate varies, and is larger in the winter than in the summer.

#### *Midwives Act, 1902.*

During the year four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, but there is considerable doubt as to exactly what is meant by this term in the Notification Act. In two cases the trouble followed cases of difficult labour, in one the confinement took place under most unfavourable circumstances, and in the remaining instance the patient made a very rapid recovery.

The following is the report of Miss Martin, who was appointed Superintendent of Midwives in September last:—

The number of women engaged in practice as midwives or monthly nurses is shown in the table. There are 55 nurses in Oxford whose names are on the Midwives Roll, but a large number of them are not engaged in midwifery work.

	Number in practice as Midwives.	Number in practice as Monthly Nurses.
A. On Midwives Roll.		
(i.) By training ... ..	6	6
(ii.) By bona fide practice ...	20	5
B. Not on Midwives Roll.		
(i.) Not trained ... ..	22	10
(ii.) Trained as Monthly Nurses	0	7
	48	28



In addition to inspection of and frequent visits to those practising midwifery, I have, at the invitation of the midwife, or, where it seemed necessary, visited some of the patients. I have also made enquiries about all the still-births which have been notified.

Inspection of the dress, bags and registers gives opportunity for special instruction in the use of disinfectants and the care of the patient ; and in a number of cases midwives have asked for explanation and advice about their work.

According to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, the midwife must obtain medical assistance in any emergency or any illness of the mother or child. In such emergencies the need for medical assistance is usually urgent and immediate, and difficulties have arisen because the patient was too poor to pay for a doctor, and obtaining an order from the Relieving Officer meant delay. In such cases much anxiety would be saved, and possibly serious consequences averted, if some arrangement could be made for obtaining prompt assistance.

A number of the midwives have for years been accustomed to use methods entirely their own, and it is very satisfactory that the majority have shown little or no unwillingness to conform to the rules laid down for them. Some found it difficult at first to understand their duties as to notification of still-births, &c., but the forms are now sent in almost without fail. Many of the 22 women who are not certified, but who are allowed to practice until 1910, need frequent visitation and repeated advice about cleanliness, &c. The disinfectants which have been given after a confinement have been welcomed by nurses and patients, and by means of the application cards, early notification of births is obtained. The mothers are visited as early as possible and advice given, where necessary, as to the food, clothing, and general welfare of the infant.

*Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.*

In my last report I told you that I hoped to be able to carry out the provisions of the Act in a more efficient manner in future, and am happy to say that this has been done. The appointment of a Lady Health Visitor has proved of great service in the case of female outworkers, and in factories and workshops where women are employed.

There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining lists of outworkers, but I hope that the notice which you have instructed me to send to employers in January and July in each year will have the desired effect in future.

The year's work has shown how important the work of inspecting the premises of outworkers is, both for their own sake and for the protection of the general public, as many of the premises were in a very dirty condition, no fewer than 108 sanitary defects requiring to be remedied. It is of the utmost importance that the lists should be kept up to date to prevent the possibility of work being returned from infectious houses without being disinfected.

The bakehouses have been carefully inspected during the year, 109 visits having been paid. Many were found kept in a satisfactory manner, but in others, especially where confectionery was made, the state of affairs left a good deal to be desired.

A bakehouse should be kept as clean as a kitchen, and it is a pity that ladies do not ask to see where their bread is baked, as such a course would serve a double purpose, both assuring the customers that all was as it should be, and keeping the owners up to the mark.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES - - - -	17	2	...
(Including Factory Laundries.)			
WORKSHOPS - - - -	307	39	...
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
WORKPLACES - - - -	3	...	...
Total - - - -	327	41	...

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND \*.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness - - -	15	15	...	...
Want of ventilation - - -	8	8	...	...
Overcrowding - - -	6	6	...	...
Want of drainage of floors - -	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances - - -	13	13	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient - -	2	2	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	9	9	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) - - -				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	28	28	...	...
Other offences - - -				
Total - - -	83	83	...	...

\* Verbal notices only were given in the majority of cases.



## 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Ad- dresses of Outwork- ers re- ceived from other Councils.	Numbers of Ad- dresses of Outwork- ers for- warded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.		
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.					
Wearing Apparel :									
(1) making, &c.	26	301	17	218	...	55	...	...	261
(2) cleaning and washing -	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Furniture and Up- holstery -	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Total -	26	307	18	225	...	55	...	...	269

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	-	51
Laundries	-	-	-	-	-	41
Domestic Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other	-	-	-	-	-	173
Total number of workshops on Register						337

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	41
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	8
Other -	...
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
In use at the end of the year	3



*Infectious Diseases.*

In three instances cases of notifiable disease were reported in premises occupied by outworkers and the necessary steps were taken. Ten cases were notified on premises where laundry-work, dressmaking and boot repairing was done, and the homes of 24 persons employed in factories at laundry-work, the making of wearing apparel, &c., were infected. In all cases adequate precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

*The Inspector's Report.*

This report deals at length with the work done in the removal of nuisances, disinfection, &c. Information will also be found with regard to the work done in removal of house refuse, road scavenging, public bathing places, &c., the inspection of slaughter houses, dairies and milkshops, and common lodging-houses, and the carrying out of various Acts.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. L. ORMEROD, M.A., M.D.,

D.P.H. (Oxon), M.R.C.P.,

February, 1907.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

TABLE I. POPULATION 1901 CENSUS.

Civil Parish.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.				Population.	
		Inhabit- ed.	Uninhabited.		Build- ing.	1891.	1901.
			In occu- pation.	Not in oc- cupation.			
Binsey . . . . .	425	14	...	...	...	78	54
Cowley St. John . . .	603	2427	46	69	19	8668	11061
Holywell . . . . .	249	143	1	8	1	709	710
Oxford University, Colleges & Halls . . .	...	77	2	...	...	252	279
St. Aldate . . . . .	533	1066	27	22	27	4091	4883
St. Clement . . . . .	531	692	28	30	...	3533	3365
St. Ebbe . . . . .	48	978	36	27	...	4964	4486
St. Giles . . . . .	1430	2449	90	81	31	10548	11877
St. John . . . . .	9	32	1	2	...	91	83
St. Martin and All Saints . . . . .	12	96	56	2	2	633	452
St. Mary Magdalen . . .	42	318	45	15	...	1733	1377
St. Mary-the-Virgin . .	12	50	10	2	...	224	206
St. Michael . . . . .	15	130	90	7	...	592	586
St. Peter-in-the-East . .	86	91	13	6	5	497	366
St. Peter-le-Bailey . . .	11	136	45	7	...	695	656
St. Thomas . . . . .	712	1785	36	28	...	8434	8895
Unnamed . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
City of Oxford . . . . .	4719	10484	526	306	85	45742	49336

TABLE II. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

	All ages.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
Persons	49336	4742	4715	5190	5247	4777	7649	6207	4791	3321	1897	693	107
Males	21827	2390	2357	2601	2245	1884	3083	2704	2095	1375	794	273	26
Females	27509	2352	2358	2589	3002	2893	4566	3503	2696	1946	1103	420	81

TABLE III. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total deaths registered in the district.				Total deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Pub. Inst. in the district.	Deaths of residents registered in Pub. Inst. beyond the district.	Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.						
		Num-ber.	Rate.	Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 births registered	Num-ber.	Rate.					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	47626	1188	24·9	180	151·5	796	16·7	123	46	33	783	16·4
1897	47986	1174	24·5	153	130·0	754	15·4	148	49	10	715	14·9
1898	48346	1160	24·0	140	120·5	674	13·9	118	...	...	662	13·7
1899	48706	1094	22·3	159	145·5	824	16·9	135	55	19	788	16·2
1900	49066	1151	23·2	137	119·0	720	14·7	126	37	34	717	14·6
1901	49426	1132	23·0	147	129·5	687	13·9	143	28	27	686	13·9
1902	49786	1110	22·3	148	133·3	764	15·3	163	68	30	726	14·6
1903	50146	1024	20·4	100	97·6	681	13·5	141	52	28	657	13·1
1904	50506	1100	21·77	124	112·7	707	14·0	173	85	19	641	12·7
1905	50866	1081	21·25	127	117·5	709	13·9	170	74	28	663	13·0
Average of ten years.	49246	1121	22·8	141	126·0	732	14·8	144	55	25	704	14·3
1906	51226	1092	21·3	111	101·6	726	14·2	182	71	35	690	13·5

Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

TABLE IV. BIRTHS AND DEATHS DISTRIBUTED AMONG PARISHES.

Civil Parish.	Popula- tion, 1901.	Births.		Deaths.						Deaths under 1 year, rate per 1000 births.
		Num- ber.	Rate.	0-	1-	5-	65-	Total	Rate.	
Binsey -	54	3	55·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowley St. John -	11061	296	26·8	27	14	71	61	173	15·6	91
Holywell -	710	12	16·9	1	...	3	3	7	9·9	83
Oxford Univ. (part) -	279	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10·7	...
St. Aldate -	4883	113	23·1	14	7	30	17	68	13·9	124
St. Clement -	3365	115	34·2	12	2	22	18	54	16·0	104
St. Ebbe -	4486	125	27·8	13	4	26	17	60	13·4	104
St. Giles -	11877	186	15·7	17	2	63	67	149	12·5	91
St. John -	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Martin and All Saints -	452	6	13·2	...	...	1	1	2	4·4	...
St. Mary Magdalen -	1377	21	15·2	1	...	7	7	15	10·9	48
St. Mary-the-Virgin -	206	2	9·7	1	...	...	3	4	19·4	500
St. Michael -	586	11	18·8	2	...	2	3	7	12·0	182
St. Peter-in-the-East-	366	2	5·5	...	...	1	3	4	10·9	...
St. Peter-le-Bailey -	656	15	22·8	4	...	1	6	11	16·8	268
St. Thomas -	8895	186	21·0	14	5	62	52	133	15·0	77
City of Oxford -	49336	1093	...	106	34	292	258	690	...	97·5



TABLE IVa. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	Scarlet Fever	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria : Croup	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	2
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	3	2	I	..	2	I	10
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	-	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	-	..	..	2	..	2	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	-	10	..	..	I	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Congenital Defects	-	I	..	I	..	2	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	4
	Injury at Birth	-	1	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Weakness from Birth, Marasmus	-	3	2	2	3	10	6	2	5	4	I	..	..	I	..	I	..	30
		-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	-	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
v. Other Causes.	Erysipelas	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	Syphilis	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Rickets	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	-	I	..	..	..	I	I	..	2	..	..	I	I	I	..	..	I	8
	Bronchitis	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	3
	Laryngitis	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
	Pneumonia	-	I	..	I	..	2	..	2	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	I	..	7
	Suffocation, overlying	-	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	4
	Other Causes	-	2	I	I	..	4	..	..	I	..	I	I	I	..	..	..	..	8
Total			19	3	9	4	35	13	8	9	8	7	5	7	4	2	4	4	106

TABLE IVb.

Cause of death.	Binsey.	Cowley St. John.	Holywell.	Oxford Univ. (part).	St. Aldate.	St. Clement.	St. Ebbe.	St. Giles.	St. John.	St. Martin.	St. Mary Magdalen.	St. Mary-the-Virgin.	St. Michael.	St. Peter-in-the-East.	St. Peter-le-Bailey.	St. Thomas.	Residents in Public Institutions.
Measles - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Scarlet Fever -	...	4	...	...	I	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Diphtheria -	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteric Fever -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea -	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	2	...
Influenza -	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Enteritis -	...	2	...	...	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Erysipelas -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I
Other septic diseases	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	3
Phthisis - -	...	10	...	...	5	5	3	12	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	15	5
Other tubercular diseases -	...	3	...	...	...	I	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Cancer - -	...	15	I	...	7	3	4	16	...	...	I	...	...	I	I	9	8
Bronchitis -	...	19	I	...	I	6	3	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	7
Pneumonia -	...	11	...	...	10	3	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Other respiratory diseases -	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver -	...	I	...	I	I	...	I	2	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	3	3
Venereal diseases -	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Premature birth -	...	6	...	...	2	2	I	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I
Heart disease -	...	15	I	I	3	7	13	24	...	I	2	2	...	2	I	13	24
Accidents -	...	6	2	...	6	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	4	2
Suicides & Homicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes -	...	66	2	I	25	21	25	58	...	...	7	I	7	I	6	61	65
Total -	...	173	7	3	68	54	60	149	...	2	15	4	7	4	11	133	146

TABLE V. DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution.	Residents.					Non-Residents.				
	1st Qrt.	2nd Qrt.	3rd Qrt.	4th Qrt.	Total.	1st Qrt.	2nd Qrt.	3rd Qrt.	4th Qrt.	Total.
Radcliffe Infirmary	10	12	11	20	53	19	15	16	17	67
St. John's Hospital	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	1
City Hospital -	2	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Hospital -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox Hos- pital - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford Workhouse	14	8	9	14	45	...	...	...	...	...
Headington Work- house - -	1	4	2	4	11	...	...	...	...	...
Littlemore Asylum	5	3	8	8	24	...	...	...	...	...
Warneford Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Total -	32	29	36	49	146	20	15	16	20	71

TABLE VII. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
DURING LAST 10 YEARS.

Name of Disease.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small Pox - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever - -	47	28	40	39	42	66	175	384	472	314
Diphtheria - -	19	30	91	131	122	76	63	21	19	37
Typhoid Fever - -	30	32	11	24	5	5	8	5	3	3
Erysipelas - -	32	47	28	36	27	28	19	22	31	59
Puerperal Fever -	3	9	3	5	2	1	...	1	2	4
Total	131	146	173	235	199	177	279	435	527	417

TABLE VIII. AGES OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1906.

Name of Disease.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65-	Total.
Small Pox - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever - -	3	69	207	19	16	...	314
Diphtheria - -	...	10	23	3	1	...	37
Erysipelas - -	1	2	7	10	34	5	59
Puerperal Fever -	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Typhoid Fever -	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Total	4	81	237	35	55	5	417



TABLE VI. CAUSES AND AGES OF DEATHS WHICH MAKE UP THE NETT DEATH-RATE.

No.	Disease.	Ages.											Total for Quarters.						
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Tot.
2	Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Scarlet Fever	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5	Epidemic Influenza	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
6	Whooping Cough	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
7	Diphtheria	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	Diarrhoea and Epi-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
11	demic Enteritis	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
12	Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18	Syphilis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21	Tryspelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23	Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
25	Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
29	Tuberculosis of Brain	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
31	Phthisis	1	...	1	...	7	9	14	11	6	1	...	...	...	14	17	11	9	51
32	Abdominal Tubercu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	losis	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
33	General Tuberculosis	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5
42	Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
45	Osteo-Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
46	Gout.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
47	Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
48	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	20	12	5	1	...	12	9	21	16	58
51	Anæmia	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
53	Premature Birth	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
54	Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
55	Debility at Birth	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
56	Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
57	Congenital Defects	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
59	Atrophy, Marasmus, &c.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
60	Dentition	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
61	Rickets	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
62	Old Age Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
63	Convulsions	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
64	Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	7	13	9	2	3	2	7	10	35
66	Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
67	Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
68	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
69	General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5
70	Other Forms of In-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	sanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	3	1	...	5	2	3	...	14
73	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
76	Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
77	Other Forms of Brain Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	6
78	Otitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
84	Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
85	Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
86	Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
87	Embolism. Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
90	Heart Disease, &c.	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	6	7	18	26	16	1	25	19	4	20	81
91	Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	2
94	Bronchitis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	14	16	2	20	7	3	16	46
95	Pneumonia	7	7	...	2	...	1	3	2	7	7	2	6	2	22	9	4	11	46
96	Emphysema Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
97	Pleurisy	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	5
98	Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
100	Ulcer of Stomach	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
105	Other Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Enteritis	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	4	4	12
107	Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3
108	Obstruction of Intes-	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5
109	tine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	2	7
110	Other Diseases of In-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	testine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
111	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	2
112	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
115	Other Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
116	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	4	...	5	4	1	3	13
117	Calculus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
118	Diseases of Bladder, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
119	Diseases of Ovaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	1
122	Diseases of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
123	Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
129	Other Diseases of Pregnancy, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
131	Diseases of Osseous System	...	...</																



TABLE IX. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES DURING 1906.

Parish.	Notified.							Removed to Hospital.			
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
Binsey . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowley St. John	...	124	20	17	...	1	162	...	104	17	121
Holywell . . .	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
Oxford Univer- sity (part) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Aldate . . .	...	54	1	4	...	1	60	...	42	1	43
St. Clement . .	...	47	2	9	...	...	58	...	29	2	31
St. Ebbe . . .	...	24	2	8	...	...	34	...	16	...	16
St. Giles . . .	...	26	10	4	2	...	42	...	16	3	19
St. John . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Martin and All Saints . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
St. Mary Mag- dalen . . .	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2
St. Mary-the-Vir- gin . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
St. Michael . .	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
St. Peter-in-the- East . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
St. Peter-le-Bai- ley . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1
St. Thomas . .	...	24	1	15	1	1	42	...	23	...	23
Total . . .	...	314	37	59	3	4	417	...	241	24	265



TABLE X. DEATHS FROM SOME OF THE  
PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup and Laryngitis.	Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases
1874	...	...	18	15	4	6	39	...	13	4	111	83
1875	...	1	19	5	3	8	40	...	...	16	107	119
1876	...	11	7	2	6	12	37	...	4	9	104	57
1877	...	35	9	7	2	11	17	...	22	1	106	103
1878	...	11	9	3	3	9	54	...	7	29	109	149
1879	...	2	13	5	...	7	9	...	1	6	100	93
1880	...	8	7	2	...	4	47	...	12	2	91	136
1881	1	14	6	4	...	9	17	...	28	22	73	94
1882	4	84	6	4	...	8	25	...	3	13	56	104
1883	1	9	3	6	...	7	19	...	...	8	82	121
1884	...	3	2	4	...	15	21	...	11	34	82	91
1885	...	3	4	1	...	5	17	...	26	6	87	123
1886	1	1	3	2	...	4	23	...	16	16	104	111
1887	...	3	5	1	...	7	31	...	7	12	69	133
1888	...	...	1	2	...	5	16	...	4	2	67	78
1889	...	1	5	...	...	1	32	...	41	11	65	105
1890	...	6	...	...	...	2	21	...	10	13	98	145
1891	...	5	3	1	...	1	12	...	24	5	79	138
1892	...	...	23	5	...	1	11	1	3	36	83	145
1893	...	6	32	9	...	2	14	...	25	...	74	103
1894	...	2	23	3	...	3	10	...	...	2	80	75
1895	...	...	14	4	...	1	23	...	...	24	79	135
1896	...	2	5	5	...	4	23	...	52	18	66	100
1897	...	...	2	2	...	6	20	...	4	23	65	114
1898	...	...	5	3	...	2	27	1	...	4	61	113
1899	...	...	3	1	...	...	22	...	38	9	66	102
1900	...	...	2	2	...	4	13	...	2	17	74	126
1901	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	...	...	1	56	110
1902	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	20	18	81	116
1903	2	1	1	...	...	2	13	...	...	10	71	81
1904	...	4	...	2	...	...	31	...	8	3	68	73
1905	...	8	2	1	...	1	17	...	7	22	57	99
1906	...	7	6	2	...	1	14	...	1	7	62	98



TABLE XI. THE ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE  
PER 1,000.

	England & Wales.	76 Towns.	142 Towns.	Oxford.
Small Pox - -	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00
Scarlet Fever -	0'10	0'12	0'09	0'14
Measles - -	0'27	0'40	0'22	0'02
Whooping Cough	0'23	0'28	0'19	0'14
Diphtheria - -	0'17	0'19	0'17	0'12
Fever - -	0'09	0'09	0'09	0'02
Diarrhœa - -	0'87	1'16	0'94	0'27
Total	1'73	2'24	1'71	0'71



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,  
1906.





# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1906.

---

*Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Oxford,  
February, 1907.*

*To the Members of the Oxford City Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

For the purpose of ascertaining the existence of nuisances, 1,336 inspections have been made. This number does not however represent the total number of inspections, as in addition to frequent visits to the yards, courts, and passages within the City, very numerous visits to premises have to be made while the various works are in progress, in order to see that the requirements of the notices served are carried out.

The Medical Officer of Health has frequently accompanied me when inspecting various premises, including the yards, courts, and passages.

The number of notices issued during the year was 728, viz., 471 Inspector's preliminary notices, and 257 served by order of the Sanitary Committee upon reports made by me. In many instances verbal intimation to those responsible brought about the desired result.

502 and 317 houses respectively were dealt with.

It is satisfactory to record that no legal proceedings were taken to procure the abatement of nuisances, although at times considerable pressure had to be applied before some of the necessary remedial works were carried out.

## *Housing of the Working Classes Act.*

Twelve houses have been reported to the Sanitary Committee as unfit for human habitation. Notices were served on the owners, requiring them to make the premises fit for human habitation or discontinue their use as dwelling houses.

Five houses have been closed by the owners. In 4 cases

it was necessary to take proceedings, closing orders being obtained. The remaining 3 cases are pending.

Dover's Row is still receiving attention. Since last year closing orders have been obtained for 4 houses and one house has been closed by the owner. The total number of houses for which closing orders have been obtained is now 13.

With regard to the abatement of nuisances the following table shows the requirements of the notices served during the past year :—

Requirements of Notices.	Notices from Inspector	Notices from Committee
To make premises fit for human habitation .		12
To cleanse, repair, and limewash premises .	52	58
To put premises in a proper state of repair .	4	7
To repair roofs .	9	13
To repair and limewash washhouses .	37	18
To repair and limewash closets .	24	19
To abate overcrowding .	2	5
To put drains in a proper state of repair .	40	16
To lay new drains .	3	1
To clear drains .	97	21
To fix syphon traps to drains to receive waste from scullery sinks .	21	15
To fix syphon traps to drains in yards .	7	1
To fix waste pipes to scullery sinks .	1	1
To fix scullery sinks against outer wall .		3
To provide additional closet accommodation .	1	1
To provide new water closet .		1
To fix new closet pans .	25	8
To repair water fittings and supply closets with a sufficient flush of water .	38	13
To supply houses with a pure and wholesome supply of water .	1	2
To provide cistern and water supply to closets .	1	2
To remove accumulations of manure .	15	2
To remove accumulations of refuse .	14	1
To remove swine kept contrary to the By-laws .	4	
To repave yards .	28	27
To pave and drain premises, or discontinue their use as stables .	3	1
To repair spouting .	12	8
To put slaughter-house in a proper state of repair		1
To abate other nuisances .	54	25

### *Calls at Office and Complaints.*

For the purpose of making enquiries 3,698 calls at the office have been made. 273 complaints have been received. Inspections have been made to ascertain the cause of such complaints, and, where found necessary, notices were served upon those responsible to abate the nuisance. In every case the notice was complied with.

Complaints were received as to the nuisance arising from the large quantity of black smoke issuing from certain chimneys in the City. In five instances the Sanitary Committee called the attention of the owners to the facts, and received replies that they would give the matter their attention.

### *Drain Testing.*

In 31 instances house drains have been tested with the result that twelve were found to be defective. Notices served on the owners to put the drains in a sanitary condition were complied with.

### *Water Supply.*

Two samples of pump water have been submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported that one was satisfactory and the other not suitable for domestic purposes. In this case a notice was served on the owner requiring him to obtain a pure and wholesome supply of water for the house. A supply was obtained from the City mains.

### *Movable Dwellings.*

As in previous years the dwelling vans of persons attending the fairs in Oxford have been inspected to ascertain their sanitary condition, and for the purpose of discovering if any cases of infectious disease existed among the persons travelling with the vans.

156 vans used as dwellings have been inspected during the year.



It is gratifying to report that there is a marked improvement in the vans since they have been regularly inspected.

The particulars of the inspections at each fair are embodied in the following table. The figures do not include the large number of itinerant vendors attending.

Fair.	Vans used as dwellings.	Luggage wagons.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Gloucester Green .	27	31	49	32	41
St. Giles' . .	125	143	263	149	116
St. Clement's . .	4*	4*	8	3	3
	156	178	320	184	160

\* The vans were in private yards.

### *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

I have, as Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, procured and submitted to the Public Analyst (W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.A. F.I.C.) 104 samples of various articles of food and drugs, including 10 samples of canned meat. Of these 98 were reported to be genuine and 6 adulterated.

The only samples adulterated were milk. In all 27 samples of milk were obtained. Four contained 10·9, 5 and 3 per cent. of added water respectively, and one was deficient in fat to the extent of 18 per cent. of the lowest natural proportion.

One of the adulterated samples was taken informally and followed up by a second sample.

In four instances legal proceedings were taken against the vendors, and fines and costs amounting to £8 1s. 6d. were imposed by the Justices.

One of the samples of milk contained a preservative

(boracic acid) in quantity equal to 21 grains per pint. This case was reported to the Sanitary Committee, who in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Local Government Board circular dated July 11th, *re* the addition of preservatives to milk, instructed the Town Clerk to warn cowkeepers, and the purveyors of milk.

The following letter was forwarded to each :—

[Copy.]

*Town Clerk's Office,  
Town Hall, Oxford,  
18th October, 1906.*

SIR,

I am instructed by the Sanitary Committee of this Corporation to draw your attention to the subject of the addition of preservatives to milk.

In a letter of the 11th of July last, the Board of Agriculture state that the addition of preservatives to milk is not necessary for the purpose of the milk trade, even in hot weather, and that its use is injurious to the health of young children.

The Board advise the Corporation to take proceedings against milk traders, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in instances where preservatives are reported in milk.

The Sanitary Committee trust that the discontinuance of the use of preservatives in milk by the Oxford traders will prevent any such action on the part of the Corporation.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

RICHARD BACON.

*Town Clerk.*

One of H.M. Inspectors from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (Joshua Cornelius, Esq.,) visited Oxford on Wednesday, the 29th August, for the purpose of making enquiries as to the execution of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts within the City. After examining the register, he expressed himself satisfied with the work done, and suggested that at least 150 samples should be taken annually, some of them informally, to be followed up with formal samples if found to be adulterated.

Since the visit of the Inspector 74 samples have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst.

The following table gives particulars of the samples submitted during the year:—

Article.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Bread . . . . .	7	7	
Butter . . . . .	15	15	
Camphorated Oil . . . . .	2	2	
Canned Meats . . . . .	10	10	
Castor Oil . . . . .	2	2	
Cheese . . . . .	8	8	
Coffee . . . . .	2	2	
Cream of Tartar . . . . .	2	2	
Epsom Salts . . . . .	2	2	
Flour . . . . .	1	1	
Glycerine . . . . .	2	2	
Ground Ginger . . . . .	3	3	
Honey . . . . .	1	1	
Lard . . . . .	3	3	
Margarine . . . . .	4	4	
Milk . . . . .	27	21	6
Mustard . . . . .	2	2	
Olive Oil . . . . .	2	2	
Pepper . . . . .	2	2	
Seidlitz Powders . . . . .	2	2	
Sugar, Castor . . . . .	4	4	
„ Demerara . . . . .	1	1	
Totals .	104	98	6

*Unsound Food.*

Several shopkeepers were cautioned during the year for exposing for sale unsound food. The following have been destroyed as being unfit for the food of man.

Bananas	-	-	-	-	292
Tomatoes	-	-	-	-	243 lbs.
Whelks	-	-	-	-	1 bag
Pork Pies	-	-	-	-	2

A magistrate's order was obtained for the destruction of the bananas. The other articles were destroyed with the consent of the owners.

*Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.*

There are 56 cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk on the register.

15 have been withdrawn from the register, and 5 persons have been registered.

The premises have regularly been inspected and with few exceptions found satisfactory.

*Slaughter-houses.*

There are 24 registered and 3 licensed slaughter-houses in the City.

These have been frequently inspected and found generally to be kept in a satisfactory condition, and in accordance with the By-Laws. In one instance a notice was served upon the owner, requiring him to put his slaughter-house in a proper state of repair, which was duly complied with.

*Offensive Trades.*

The premises used for carrying on offensive trades have been inspected during the year, and one instance reported to the Sanitary Committee, where this was being done without



written consent of the Council, contrary to The Public Health Act 1875, Section 12. The premises in question were unsuitable for the purpose and the occupier was given time to obtain a suitable place.

The consent of the Council in writing has been given for a term of one year, to the carrying on of the trade of a tripe boiler at premises situated at Circus Yard, Church Street, St. Ebbe's.

*Registered Common Lodging-houses.*

There are four common lodging-houses in the City, with a total of 25 rooms, registered to accommodate 79 lodgers.

A card is affixed in each room stating the maximum number of lodgers which may be accommodated at any one time.

101 inspections have been made during the year, including 3 night visits. On these occasions breaches of the By-Laws were discovered in 2 houses, viz.—overcrowding in both, and in one instance persons sleeping in the kitchen.

In accordance with instructions from the Sanitary Committee proceedings were taken against the keepers of these houses. They were convicted and fined £2 and 14s. costs, and £1 and 7s. costs respectively.

On February 21st I reported to the Sanitary Committee that a house in Caroline Street, St. Clement's, was being used as a common lodging house, contrary to The Public Health Act 1875, Section 77.

The occupier of this house having been previously cautioned, the Sanitary Committee ordered proceedings to be taken, and the defendant was fined £2 and 8s. costs.

*By-Laws. Houses let in Lodgings.*

Certain repairs have been done and additional closet accommodation provided at No. 4 Hollybush Row.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Cook's Yard have been closed by the owners.

During the year the Committee resolved to apply the By-Laws to the following premises :—

37 St. Aldate's Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 Bookbinders' Yard.

3 Littlegate Street.

35 Church Street, St. Ebbe's.

Certain repairs have been carried out and additional closet accommodation provided at 37 St. Aldate's Street. The premises are now in a satisfactory condition.

By the aid of these By-Laws a great improvement in cleanliness has been effected and the overcrowding which formerly existed has been considerably reduced.

For a breach of the By-Laws viz. overcrowding, legal proceedings have been taken in one instance. The defendant was fined 10s. and 6s. costs.

#### *Canal Boats Acts.*

In order to see that the regulations of the Local Government Board have been carried out 84 inspections have been made.

The boats were found to be clean and in a satisfactory condition generally.

The infringements of the Acts and Regulations have been as under :—

Registration	3
Certificates	11
Marking	1
Without proper water vessel	4
Painting and dilapidations	6

Notices were served calling the attention of the owners to the infringements, which were duly complied with.

There were 80 men, 46 women, and 50 children on the boats inspected. The ages of the children were as follows:—

<i>Girls.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	
Under 1 year	= 1	Under 1 year	= 0
1 to 5 years	= 9	1 to 5 years	= 12
5 „ 10 „	= 3	5 „ 10 „	= 7
10 „ 12 „	= 3	10 „ 14 „	= 15
	<hr/> 16		<hr/> 34

Four new boats and one old one from another district with a new owner have been registered, while two have been withdrawn. The total number remaining on the register is 18.

H.M. Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts (Owen J. Llewellyn, Esq.) visited Oxford on Wednesday, October 10th, for the purpose of making enquiries as to the carrying out of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations in the city.

He examined the register and Inspector's journal, and expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which the requirements of the Acts and Regulations were carried out.

#### *Removal of House Refuse.*

The practice of removing house refuse three times a week has been continued throughout the year.

To call attention to the regulations with respect to the removal of house refuse, 681 notices have been distributed during the year.

The total number of loads removed to the various shoots and buried was 14,087 (17,608 tons.)

As will be seen from the comparative table on page 50, the number of loads removed still continues to increase year by year.

The highest number of loads removed in any one day was 62 and the lowest 30.

There are approximately 54 miles of streets in the City, and it is estimated that 200 houses have been built since 1st January.

The work of removal and disposal has been done in a very satisfactory manner.

The disposal is a question which will shortly require the consideration of the Council owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable sites for the same in the various districts, particularly in the east and west of the City.

In six instances sanitary dust bins have been provided for the use of the occupiers of the various yards in High Street, St. Thomas. These have proved of great service in assisting in the cleanliness not only of the yards but of the street.

The following table shows the number of loads removed during each month of the year 1906:—

Month.	House Refuse.	Sweepings.	Total.
January . . . .	1,268	1,165	2,433
February . . . .	1,146	1,493	2,639
March . . . . .	1,133	1,082	2,215
April . . . . .	1,238	565	1,803
May . . . . .	1,194	613	1,807
June . . . . .	1,033	550	1,583
July . . . . .	1,000	469	1,469
August . . . . .	1,160	640	1,800
September . . . .	1,014	561	1,575
October . . . . .	1,436	1,033	2,469
November . . . .	1,189	886	2,075
December . . . .	1,276	1,280	2,556
Totals . . . . .	14,087	10,337	24,424



The accompanying table compares the number of loads with previous years :—

Year.	Number of Loads removed.		Total.
	House Refuse.	Sweepings or Mud.	
1893	8,973	6,145	15,118
1894	9,582	6,609	16,191
1895	10,484	6,811	17,295
1896	10,659	6,982	17,641
1897	10,976	7,003	17,979
1898	11,048	7,105	18,153
1899	11,905	7,454	19,359
1900	12,474	8,520	20,994
1901	12,604	8,919	21,523
1902	12,905	8,923	21,828
1903	13,030	8,953	21,983
1904	13,224	10,220	23,444
1905	13,892	10,089	23,981
1906	14,087	10,337	24,424

The figures mentioned in the foregoing tables do not include the removal of snow.

### *Street Cleansing.*

The principal streets in the City have been swept regularly each day in the early morning, while it has been necessary on several occasions to sweep some of them a second time owing to change in the weather.

Between the hours of 9 a.m., and 5 p.m., street orderlies are on duty.

All other streets are swept on alternate days, the City being divided into districts, and the streets swept in most instances on the same day that the house refuse is collected.

The bridges and footpaths for which the Corporation are responsible have been regularly cleansed by the sweepers.

The main thoroughfares and crossings therein have been

swept and the sweepings removed on each Sunday between the hours of 4 a.m., and 9 a.m., throughout the year.

The number of loads of sweepings and mud removed was 10,337, being an increase of 248 on the previous year. This however does not include the sweepings from the orderly trucks. In addition 2,829 loads of snow were removed at the latter part of the year.

The highest number of loads of sweepings or mud removed in any one day was 149, whilst the lowest number recorded was only 14. In the month of February, 1905, 700 loads were removed, while in February of this year 1,493 were removed. These facts show clearly how the work of cleansing varies from time to time.

The following is a comparative statement of the estimate and expenditure of Scavenging and Removal and Disposal of House Refuse :—

Year.	Estimate.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1893—1894	4,302	4,209
1894—1895	4,349	4,156
1895—1896	4,346	4,265
1896—1897	4,400	4,327
1897—1898	4,393	4,209
1898—1899	4,349	4,343
1899—1900	4,724	4,922
1900—1901	4,875	5,513
1901—1902	5,240	5,444
1902—1903	5,400	5,229
1903—1904	5,480	5,446
1904—1905	5,860	5,854
1905—1906	6,277	6,397
1906—1907	6,273	

### *Street Watering.*

The watering of the main thoroughfares was commenced on the 29th March, being gradually extended to the whole of the roads in the City, and continued to the 1st October.

*Sunday Watering.*—By instruction of the Sanitary Committee, Sunday watering was for the first time commenced on April 22nd. The main thoroughfares were watered in the morning and afternoon. The vans were engaged on 14 Sundays, the last occasion being the 9th September.

The additional cost of labour amounted to £28 2s. 3d.

As regards the watering of the streets, it is satisfactory to record that very few complaints of dust were received, and these only when the weather was very changeable. It is absolutely impossible at times to make any definite arrangements on the previous night for the work on the following morning.

On more than one occasion the men have been engaged with mud carts in the morning and in the afternoon with water vans, and vice-versa.

Street watering will never give entire satisfaction to all parties. Shopkeepers and pedestrians complain if the streets are not free from dust, and cyclists, if in their opinion the roads are too wet.

*Dust Prevention.*—I have received the following from the City Engineer :—

‘ On the section of Iffley Road between Marston Street and Bullingdon Road, a length of 320 yards, a dressing of ‘akonia’ dissolved in water and applied by water van was given at intervals of from seven to ten days, from May to September, with the result that the surface was kept almost free from dust.

“ One similar dressing was given during the hot dry weather early in September to Woodstock Road, from

Leckford Road northwards, for a length of about 1,200 yards, with beneficial effect.

“The surface of Itfley Road from ‘The Cape’ to Marston Street, and from Bullingdon Road to Stanley Road, and also of Holywell Street, a total length of 1,120 yards, was tar painted.

“By this process the quantity of dust was much reduced, and its further effect has been to maintain the road in good condition for a longer time than would otherwise have been the case.”

#### *Isis Street Yard.*

As mentioned in my previous reports the available space at Isis Street Yard is very inadequate. For some time past your Committee have had before them the question of providing extra accommodation for the necessarily increasing plant.

This year the plant has been increased by the addition of one mud cart, one dust cart, three orderly trucks, and three wheelbarrows, and now consists of the following :—

- 25 dust carts.
- 21 iron tumbler carts.
- 17 water vans.
- 4 street sweeping machines.
- 11 orderly trucks.
- 18 wheelbarrows.
- 5 hand-carts, and
- 2 snow ploughs.

The stud at present numbers 26.

#### *Public Conveniences.*

The public urinals in the City are regularly cleansed several times during each weekday, and once on Sunday morning.



Of the public conveniences in the City, four are of recent date (underground), one of which is under the control of the Markets and Fairs Committee. The others are of an antiquated type, and not at all satisfactory as regards present day requirements. I am pleased to report that one at least, viz. Blue Boar Street, will shortly be replaced by one of suitable structure and modern appliances.

The Underground Conveniences have been open to the public as under :—

Rewley Road	{	Weekdays, 7 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.
St. Clement's	{	Sundays, 9 „ „ 10.30 „
St. Giles'		Weekdays, 6 „ „ 11.30 „
„		Sundays, 6 „ „ 10.30 „

The sum of £82 7s. 9d., was collected from the public conveniences during the year. The particulars are given in the following table :—

Convenience.	Lavatories.	W.C's.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Giles' .		33 17 2½	33 17 2½
Rewley Road .	5 2 10	19 19 9½	25 2 7½
St. Clement's .	1 12 10	21 15 1	23 7 11
£	6 15 8	75 12 1	82 7 9

### *Bathing Places.*

The Public Bathing Places, Tumbling Bay (Male), Long Bridges 2 (Male and Female), and St. Ebbe's (Male), were open to the public free of charge from May 1st to September 30th inclusive as follows :—

*Weekdays.*

During May	from 6 a.m to 8.0 p.m.
„ June and July	„ „ „ „ 8.30 „
„ August	„ „ „ „ 8.0 „
„ September	„ „ „ „ 7.0 „

*Sundays.*

Tumbling Bay	from 6 a.m. to 12 noon.
Long Bridges (Males)	„ „ „ „ 10 a.m.
„ „ (Females)	„ „ „ „ „
St. Ebbe's	„ „ „ „ „

On Mondays and Wednesdays from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., and all day on Fridays, Tumbling Bay Bathing Place was reserved for the use of females only.

The Summerfields Bathing Place, River Cherwell, was again, by kind permission of Dr. Williams, open to the public from August 6th to September 22nd inclusive.

Weekdays, from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 8 p.m.

Sundays, „ 7 „ 10 „

This was much appreciated by the inhabitants of Summertown and District.

The wearing of bathing drawers was compulsory between the hours of five and eight in the evenings.

The number of persons using the bathing places during the season was much greater than in past years, and at certain times both Long Bridges and Tumbling Bay were very overcrowded.

Tumbling Bay has been improved by ballasting, and the erection of a temporary weir at the lower end, which has increased the amount of space available for swimming; while at Long Bridges, the area of shallow water for beginners has been nearly doubled by partially filling up a deep hole close to the entrance. St. Ebbe's Bathing Place is only

open to boys under 13 years of age. There is only a very small flow of water, and the bottom is muddy in many places, but it is much frequented by children from the district.

If swimming continues to increase in popularity at the present rate, the accommodation now provided will prove inadequate.

### *Free Ferry.*

The Free Ferry, Long Bridges, was, as in past years, open to the public as follows :—

During January	from 9 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.					
„ February	„	„	„	5.30	„	„
„ March	„	„	„	7.0	„	„
„ April	„	„	„	8.0	„	„
„ May	„	6 a.m.	„	8.30	„	„
„ June	„	„	„	9.15	„	„
„ July	„	„	„	„	„	„
„ August	„	„	„	8.30	„	„
„ September	„	„	„	7.30	„	„
„ October	„	9 a.m.	„	6.0	„	„
„ November	„	„	„	5.0	„	„
„ December	„	„	„	„	„	„

The Free Ferry and path leading thereto were closed on Monday, November 5th, to prevent any claim as a public right of way being made.

### *Infectious Diseases.*

In one instance only was it necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to certify to the Sanitary Committee that the whitewashing and cleansing of premises would tend to prevent or check the spread of infectious disease. In this case the statutory notice was served and duly complied with.

In all other cases where the whitewashing and cleansing was, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, neces-

sary, the work was voluntarily carried out by the owners or occupiers.

### *Disinfection of Premises, &c.*

As in previous years the water closets and drains in various streets and in the yards, courts, and passages, have during the summer months been frequently disinfected. The importance of the washing and cleansing of the surfaces of the yards, courts, and passages has not been hitherto sufficiently realized. This year the whole of the various yards have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at intervals during the summer months; the work being very much appreciated by the occupiers.

In order to prevent the spread of infectious disease 696 rooms have been disinfected, and the following articles removed to the City Hospital and disinfected by means of a steam disinfecter :—

Beds and Mattresses	...	...	348
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	298
Blankets ...	...	...	188
Carpets ...	...	...	102
Articles of Clothing, &c.	...	...	423
			<hr/>
			1,359
			<hr/>

### *Cattle Market.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Agriculture Order, 24th June, 1904, the disinfection of the Cattle Market, after each market, has been carried out by the staff of the Sanitary Department.

### *Outbreak of Glanders.*

In accordance with the requirments of the regulations made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, the infected



stables were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. This entailed a large amount of work, which was carried out to the entire satisfaction of the veterinary inspector.

The stables provided accommodation for 79 horses and the cost amounted to £26 13s.

*Prevention of Consumption.*

As in previous years offers have been made to disinfect rooms, after cases of phthisis, with the result that 65 rooms, and in some cases the bedding, &c., have been disinfected.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS J. HULL,

*Sanitary Inspector.*